

# Converting Colors

RGB(161, 136, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(161, 136, 166) contains.

<b>RGB(161, 136, 166)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(161, 136, 166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A188A6
RGB	161, 136, 166
RGB Percent	63%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4667, 0.3490
CMYK	0.03, 0.18, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	290°, 14%, 59%
HSV	290°, 18%, 65%
XYZ	30.3850, 27.9386, 39.8676
YIQ	146.8950, 5.2700, 14.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

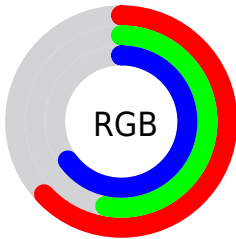
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	161, 136, 166
Decimal	10586278
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.83, 15.02, -12.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 19.432, 320.598
Yxy	27.9386, 0.3094, 0.2845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288776358 (0xFFA188A6)
YUV	146.8950, 9.4188, 12.3701
Hunter-Lab	52.8569, 10.1118, -7.7199

# Details

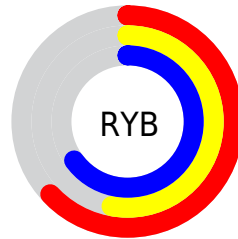
The RGB color **161, 136, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **141, 166, 136**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 189, 221**, and **109, 86, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 119, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 153, 166**.

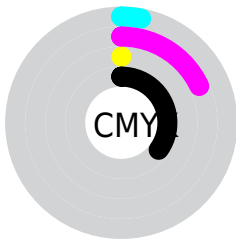
# Distribution



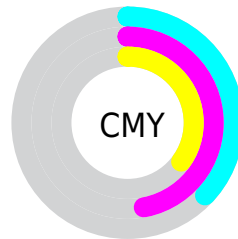
- Red (63%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 136, 166 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 161, 136, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 161, 136, 166


255, 255, 255

 216, 189, 221

 244, 217, 250


 255, 246, 255

 161, 136, 166

 135, 111, 140

 109, 86, 114

 85, 63, 90

 61, 41, 66


 39, 20, 44


 20, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 161, 136, 166

 158, 119, 166

 161, 136, 166

 164, 153, 166

155, 103, 166

167, 169, 166

153, 86, 166

169, 186, 166

150, 70, 166

172, 202, 166

147, 53, 166

175, 219, 166

144, 36, 166

178, 236, 166

142, 20, 166

180, 252, 166

139, 3, 166

183, 255, 166

138, 0, 166

186, 255, 166

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



140, 142, 176



161, 136, 166



175, 132, 150

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



161, 136, 166



162, 141, 111



97, 154, 156

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



161, 136, 166



141, 166, 136

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



107, 154, 138



161, 136, 166



145, 147, 112

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



161, 136, 166



175, 136, 118



125, 151, 122



100, 152, 170

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



161, 136, 166



179, 132, 139



125, 151, 122



99, 154, 150



# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



161, 136, 166



215, 206, 217



136, 141, 166



109, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



161, 136, 166



209, 169, 217



166, 136, 156



83, 76, 84



123, 0, 148



17, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



166, 136, 141



217, 169, 177



136, 166, 146



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 25

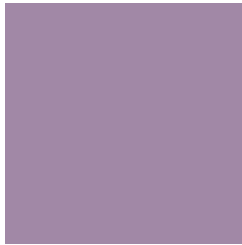


20, 0, 3



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 136, 166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

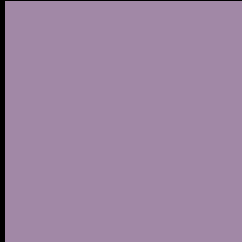
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 136, 166 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 161, 136, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 136, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 136, 166.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



**Original Color**


161, 136, 166

**Protanopia**

139, 143, 171

**Deuteranopia**

148, 141, 165



**Tritanopia**  
159, 139, 150

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

161, 136, 166

**Protanomaly**

147, 140, 169

**Deuteranomaly**

153, 139, 165

**Tritanomaly**

160, 138, 156

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

161, 136, 166

**Achromatopsia**

147, 147, 147

**Achromatomaly**

152, 143, 154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 136, 166 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(161, 136, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 136, 166)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(161, 136, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 136, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 136, 166 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(161, 136, 166) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 136, 166) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 136, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 136, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 136, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 136,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 136, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 136, 166) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
136, 166) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor